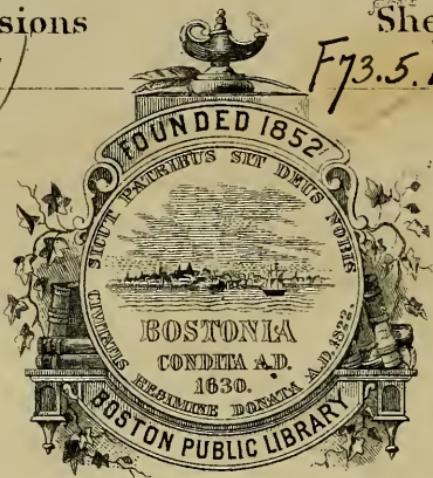


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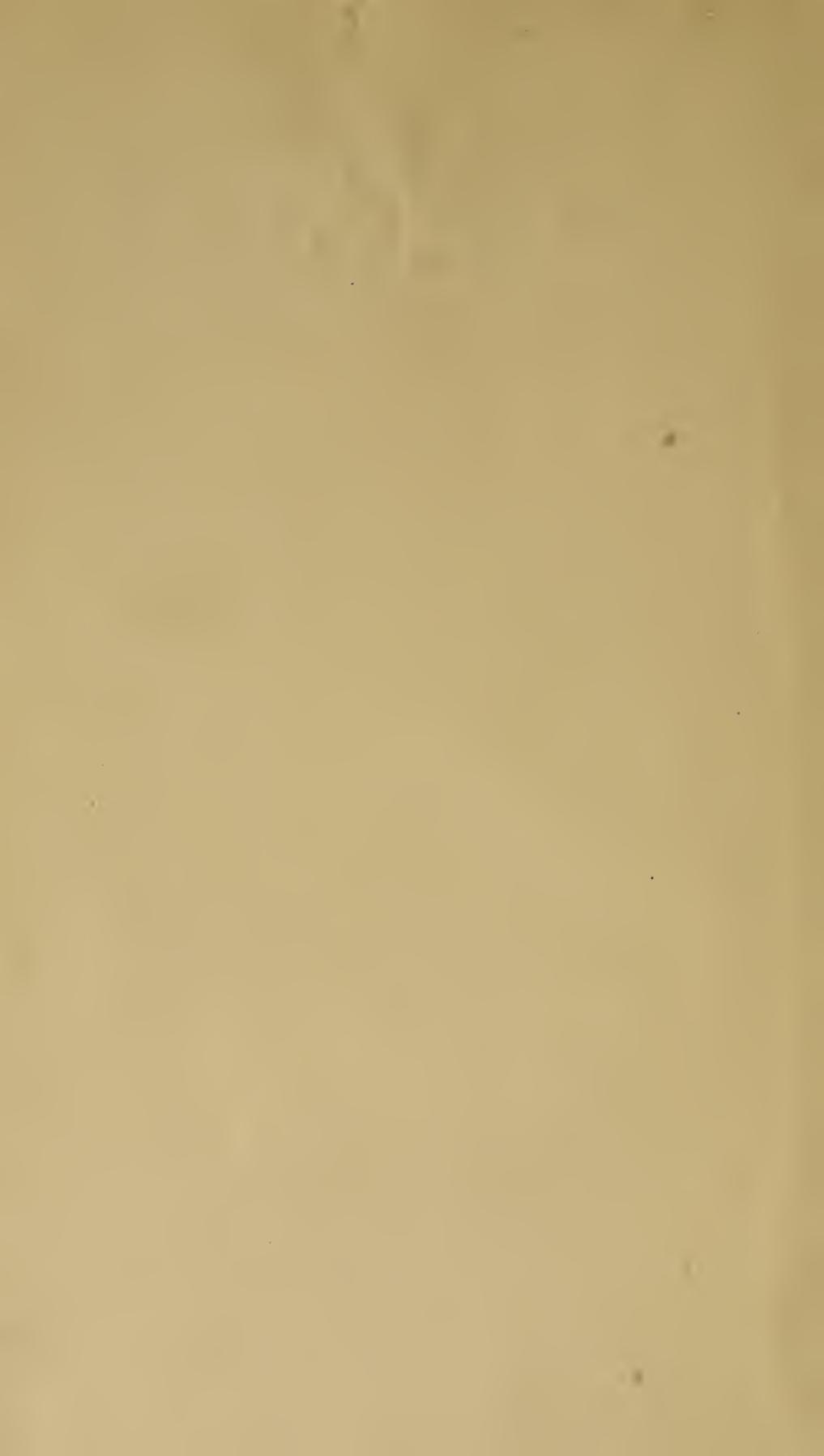
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Received Aug. 15, 1889

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RECEPTION

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON.



BOSTON :

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1867.





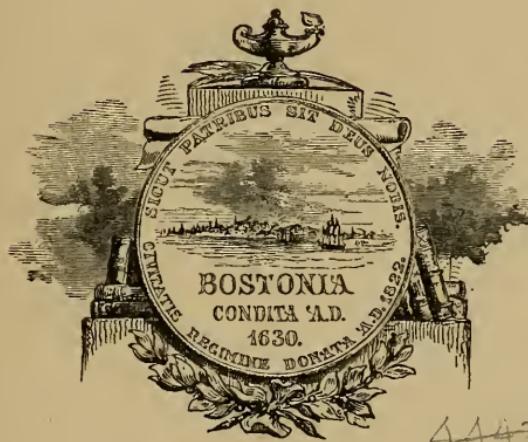
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Aug. 15, 1889

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States having signified his intention to accept an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts to visit Boston on the twenty-fourth of June, 1867, and take part in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, the City Council, by an order approved May 28, 1867, requested His Honor the Mayor, "to tender the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on his contemplated visit;" and the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements:

Aldermen—

GEORGE W. MESSINGER,
ALBERT S. PRATT,
CHARLES R. McLEAN.

Councilmen—

WESTON LEWIS,
JOHN C. TUCKER,
CHARLES R. TRAIN,
WALBRIDGE A. FIELD,
FRANCIS A. OSBORN,
HENRY D. HYDE.

In accordance with the request contained in the foregoing

order, the Mayor sent the following communication to the President:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Boston, June 7, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the unanimous vote of the City Council, I have the honor to tender to you the hospitalities of the City during your contemplated visit to Boston.

If you would be pleased to signify your acceptance at as early a day as convenient, it will greatly oblige

Your most obedient servant,

OTIS NORCROSS, *Mayor.*

To Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States.

On the thirteenth of June, the following reply was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, tendering to me, in accordance with a vote of the Council, the hospitalities of the City of Boston during my contemplated visit. I intend being present at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in your City on the 24th instant, and, during my short stay in Boston, I will feel honored to accept the hospitalities of your City, receiving them with a reciprocation of the friendship and courtesy which prompted the Council in their offer.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To his Honor Otis Norcross,

The Mayor of Boston, Mass.

Upon the receipt of this communication, the Joint Special

Committee of the City Council were called together, and the preliminary arrangements were made for the proper reception of the Chief Executive of the nation. His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, communicated with the committee, through Brigadier-General John H. Reed, Quartermaster-General, and tendered an escort from the volunteer militia. The escort was accepted, and Colonel John Kurtz was appointed Chief Marshal of the military and civic procession, to be formed at the City line. Hon. Thomas Russell, Collector of the Port, and Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of the Grand Lodge of Masons, conferred with the Committee in relation to the part which should be taken in the reception and entertainment of the President by the Federal officers and the Masonic societies.

The Committee were informed that the President, accompanied by several members of his cabinet and a number of distinguished military officers, would arrive in Boston on Saturday afternoon. Alderman Messinger, Chairman of the Committee, and Hon. John C. Tucker were deputed to meet the President at Springfield. Alderman Pratt and Hon. Charles R. Train were appointed a sub-committee to proceed to New York and make arrangements for the comfort of the distinguished party on their journey from that city to Boston. Alderman McLean, President Weston Lewis, Gen. Francis A. Osborn and Henry D. Hyde, Esquire, were appointed to arrange for the reception at Cottage Farm Station.

The members of the City Council were invited to meet the President in the ladies' parlor at the Tremont House at half past nine o'clock on Saturday evening. His Excellency the Governor informed the Committee that he would call on the President soon after his arrival.

On Saturday morning, June 22d, at eight o'clock, the President, accompanied by Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary

of State, Major-General L. H. Rousseau, Major-General Gordon Granger, Colonel W. G. Moore (the President's secretary), Dr. Basil Norris, Surgeon U. S. A., Mr. James Donaldson, of the State Department, and several other gentlemen not holding official positions, left New York in a special train from the New York and New Haven Railroad Station. An elegant car, tastefully decorated, was furnished for the special accommodation of the President and his suite.

At two o'clock, the train arrived at Springfield, and the President alighted and was entertained by the Mayor of that city, for a short time, at the Massasoit House.

Upon returning to his car again, the President was welcomed to the State by General Reed, acting as the representative of the Governor, who, immediately after, introduced Alderman Messinger as the representative of the City of Boston. Alderman Messinger said :

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: As the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the City Council of Boston, I have the honor of paying my respects to you, and of stating that our citizens are desirous of seeing you, and that such arrangements have been made as will enable them to do so. I assure you that they highly appreciate the honor of a visit from the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and that everything will be done to make your stay with us agreeable to yourself and to the distinguished gentlemen who accompany you. On your arrival at Boston, I shall have the honor of introducing to you our Mayor, who will give you the official welcome of the City of Boston.

At various stations along the route, the people assembled in large numbers and greeted the President, and the distinguished

officers who accompanied him, with enthusiasm. At half past five o'clock, the train arrived at the Cottage Farm Station. A State Salute, of twenty-one guns, was fired by a Section of Capt. Cummings' Light Battery. The Knights Templars of Washington, who had acted as the President's escort up to this time, filed out of the cars, and formed in line on the platform. The President and his suite then appeared, accompanied by the Committee of the City Council of Boston, and Gen. Reed, and were delivered up by the Masonic body to the Cavalry Escort furnished at this point by the State. A procession was then formed in the following order, the carriages containing the visitors being provided by the city:

Major Lucius Slade, commanding escort.

Adjutant, Charles B. Barrett.

Quartermaster, James H. Pushee.

Company D, First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Captain George Curtis commanding.

A barouche containing the President, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Reed, and Alderman George W. Messinger, drawn by four horses.

A barouche containing the Honorable Secretary of State, Major-Generals Rousseau and Granger, and Weston Lewis, Esquire, President of the Council.

Fifteen carriages containing the members of the President's suite, the Committee of the City Council, prominent United States and State officers and representatives of the Press.

Company A, First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Captain Albert L. Sanborn commanding.

Company B, First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Captain Albert Freeman commanding.

Company C, First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Capt. Daniel Hill, Jr., commanding.

The procession marched through Essex, Mountfort, Prescott, Joy, Carlton, Beacon, Hawes, Colchester and Kent streets, and

Longwood Avenue to the Roxbury line, where the Mayor of Roxbury and a Committee of the City Council met and welcomed the President to that city. The Mayor then took a seat in the President's barouche, and the procession moved down Western Avenue to Francis Street, thence past the Norfolk House and the City Hall to the Boston line. Salutes were fired, and the bells of the Churches rung, during the passage of the procession.

At the line between the two cities, three regiments of infantry and the marine corps, under the command of Gen. Isaac S. Burrell, were drawn up on the west side of the street. His Honor the Mayor of Boston, in a barouche drawn by six horses, occupied a position on the east side of the street at the right of the line. Before reaching the line the cavalry escort halted, and the President's carriage, under the escort of Gen. Burrell and staff, was driven down the line and halted opposite the carriage occupied by the Mayor. The occupants of the two carriages then rose, and Alderman Messinger said :

MR. MAYOR: Allow me to present to you Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mayor Norcross, standing in his carriage, addressed the President as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT: I welcome you to the city of Boston ; and as the representative of the City Council and of the citizens, I tender you those hospitalities due so distinguished a visitor. During your stay we desire that you should be the special guest of the city ; and, at your convenience, we shall be pleased to visit with you our educational and charitable institutions, and such places as are of historic interest in our neighborhood. We trust your time will allow you opportunity to visit some of the

manufacturing cities and towns in our neighborhood, that you may witness the thrift and industry of our people, and more readily appreciate the source from which, in New England, we have derived the means which enable us to sustain so large a proportion of the burdens of the country. Again, Mr. President, I bid you welcome.

The President replied :

For this reception, tendered in such a cordial manner, on this my first visit to the State of Massachusetts, and the first placing of my foot upon her soil, please accept my sincere thanks. The civilities and the kindnesses which you propose, I accept in a spirit which I know you will appreciate. Permit me then to repeat that for this cordial reception upon my first visit to the State of Massachusetts, under peculiar circumstances, I return my sincere thanks.

The President then took a seat beside the Mayor, and, under the escort of the Chief Marshal and his Aids, they rode down the line until they reached the centre, where they halted and received the salute due the rank of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The procession was formed in the following order:

DETACHMENT OF POLICE. -

Brigadier-General Isaac S. Burrell, *Commanding Escort.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. W. Wilder, *Asst. Adjutant-General.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Stedman, *Medical Director.*

Major Chas. A. Davis, *Assistant Inspector-General.*

Captain Samuel Talbot, Jr., *Brigade Quartermaster.*

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel Geo. H. Johnston.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred N. Proctor.
 Major John McDonough.
 Surgeon Geo. J. Arnold.
 Assistant-Surgeon Robert White, Jr.
 Adjutant Henry W. Wilson.
 Quartermaster Albert E. Proctor.
 Chaplain W. H. Cudworth.

Company A,	Captain Geo. O. Fillebrown.
“ B,	“ Geo. H. Smith.
“ C,	“ Henry Parkinson.
“ D,	“ J. P. Jordan.
“ E,	“ Francis C. Choate.
“ F,	“ William Evans.
“ G,	“ T. A. Cranston.
“ H,	“ John Quincy Adams.
“ I,	“ Edw. Merrill, Jr.
“ K,	“ Moses E. Bigelow.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel Daniel G. Handy,
 Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh A. Ferris.
 Major Louis N. Tucker.
 Surgeon William H. Page.
 Quartermaster James C. Laughton.

Company A,	Captain C. E. Niebuhr.
“ B,	“ R. W. Kenyon.
“ C,	First Lieutenant J. W. Martin.
“ D,	Captain C. E. Spaulding.
“ E,	“ H. J. Hallgreen.

Company F, Captain J. Q. Bird.
 " G, " J. E. Greenleaf.
 " H, Second Lieutenant D. C. Smith.
 " I, Captain Gurdon S. Brown.
 " K, " M. J. Dunn.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel P. R. Guiney.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Farrell.
 Major James McArdle.
 Surgeon P. A. O'Connell.
 Assistant-Surgeon John B. Moran.
 Adjutant P. E. Murphy.
 Quartermaster J. J. Flynn.
 Chaplain Joseph B. O'Hagan.

Company A, Captain Timothy Teaffe.
 " B, " Eugene McCarthy.
 " C, " John Mulloy.
 " D, " Michael Scanlan.
 " E, " J. F. Doherty.
 " F, " John D. Ryan.
 " G, " James White.
 " H, First Lieutenant Peter F. Rourke.
 " I, Captain Bernard F. Finan.
 " K, " Robert A. Miller.

Detachment from the U. S. Marine Corps, under the command of Brevet-Major George Butler.

Chief Marshal, — Col. John Kurtz.

Aids, — Capt. S. G. Adams, Lient. Paul Vinal.

His Honor the Mayor and the President of the United States, in a barouche drawn by six horses.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; the Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and

the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, in a barouche drawn by four horses.

The Committee of Arrangements; Members of the President's party; officers of the City, State and United States, in fifteen barouches.

First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Major Lucius Slade.

First Battery of Light Artillery, Captain Lucius Cummings.

The procession marched through Washington, Boylston, Arlington, Beacon, Park, and Tremont streets, to the Tremont House. In most of the streets through which the procession passed, a large number of people assembled, and in various ways manifested their respect for the distinguished visitors. As the President and the Secretary of State descended from their carriages and passed into the Tremont House, there was considerable enthusiasm.

The President and his suite were conducted to the ladies' parlor, and, after a few moments' rest, His Excellency Governor Bullock and staff were ushered in, and the Governor was introduced to the President by General Reed. Governor Bullock addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of officially and personally welcoming you and your party to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Quite a number of your predecessors in the high office you hold have visited our State, and your visit, like theirs, excites our devotion to the Union of these States and our desire to manifest by all possible means our respect for those who represent our national government. I trust that you will prolong your stay in Massachusetts long enough to enable us to show you how sincere is our devotion to the national government which you represent, as well as our respect for you personally. I again cordially welcome you to Massachusetts.

The President responded as follows:

In reply, I can only say that I tender you my thanks for the welcome I have received in visiting Massachusetts. I would be doing myself injustice were I to attempt to conceal the emotions and feelings which have been produced since I placed my feet upon the soil of Massachusetts. Her early history in connection with the Union of these States, it is not necessary for me to recite on this occasion to those who are more familiar with it than myself. It is known to all; it has become the history of the country. In visiting Massachusetts, under the peculiar circumstances that I do, and to receive such a welcome, is peculiarly gratifying to me. I have listened with great pleasure to your remarks in reference to the Union and the preservation of the Union of these States, and in this connection I think I am not to be considered egotistical when I say that I yield to no one in my devotion to the Union and my desire for the preservation of the Union of these States. It is not my intention to make a speech, but simply to tender you here my sincere thanks for the cordial welcome which has been extended to me in visiting Massachusetts, and especially the city of Boston.

Gov. Bullock then presented the members of his staff individually to the President. At ten o'clock the members of the City Council assembled at the Tremont House and were presented to the President by the Mayor. Gilmore's Band afterwards performed several pieces in front of the hotel. A very large number of persons assembled, and in response to numerous calls the President appeared at one of the windows, and was introduced by the Mayor. He made a few remarks to the assemblage, and

was followed by the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. W. Randall, Postmaster-General, was detained in New York on Saturday morning, and did not arrive in Boston until late in the evening.

On Sunday morning, by invitation of the Collector of the Port, the President, accompanied by several distinguished officers and citizens of Boston, visited the School-ship George M. Barnard. The usual religious services were performed, and, at their conclusion, addresses were made by Hon. N. P. Banks, Rev. Father Taylor and Postmaster-General Randall.

In the afternoon, the President, accompanied by His Honor the Mayor, and a few members of his suite and of the City Committee, visited Brookline, Mount Auburn, and the residence of Mr. Alvin Adams.

On Monday,—St. John's Day,—the President's time was given entirely to the Masonic ceremonies. The Municipal corporation had no official part in the programme. The weather was highly favorable, and the public display was, in some respects, more imposing than any previously made in this city. The Masonic societies from New England, and the delegates from the highest organizations in all parts of the country, who met here to take part in the ceremonies of the day, numbered over thirteen thousand. The number of persons visiting the city from the surrounding towns and cities, was larger, according to the railroad returns, than ever before known.

At 9 o'clock, the President was waited upon at the Tremont House by Hon. John T. Heard, Dr. Winslow Lewis and Wm. D. Coolidge, Esquire, Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge, and conducted by them to the hall in Summer Street. The President was there introduced to the Grand Master, Charles C. Dame, and the Society then marched in procession to the new

Temple in Tremont Street. The dedicatory services were performed, and the President made a few remarks, expressing his thanks for the honor of being invited to attend and participate in the ceremonies.

At the conclusion, the President, accompanied by the Grand Master, proceeded to join the procession which was forming on Boston Common. The carriage in which they were seated occupied a position near the Pleasant Street gate, and the procession, as it marched from the Common, passed in review before them. Along the entire route — through Boylston, Arlington, Beacon, Tremont, Cornhill, Dock Square, South Market, Commercial, State, Washington, Franklin Square, Newton, Shawmut Avenue, Union Park, Tremont and Winter streets, to the Music Hall — an immense number of people had collected. The President was generally received with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and the carriage in which he rode was filled with flowers handed to him at various points on the route.

On arriving at Music Hall, at half past four o'clock, an address was delivered by Rev. William S. Studley, Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

At six o'clock the President was escorted by the Grand Lodge to the Masonic Temple, and partook of a banquet in Egyptian Hall. In response to a complimentary sentiment from the Grand Master, he made a brief address.

The programme arranged for Tuesday embraced an official call upon the Governor at the State House; a visit to Charlestown, Bunker Hill and the Navy Yard, and an excursion among the islands in the harbor.

At ten o'clock, the President, accompanied by Secretary Seward, Postmaster-General Randall, Major-General Rousseau, His Honor Mayor Norcross, and Brig.-Gen. J. H. Reed, took carriages at the Tremont House and proceeded to the State House. The Independent Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. C. C.

Holmes commanding, were drawn up in front, and received the visitors with the usual salute. The President and those who accompanied him were conducted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Representatives' Hall, where the Governor, with the members of his staff and council, and a large number of invited guests, were in waiting to receive them. The President and the two Secretaries advanced to the dais in front of the Speaker's Chair, and were cordially greeted by the Governor, who addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have great pleasure in the honor of welcoming you to this hall, in the presence of so many who are connected with the administration of the Federal and the State Government, and to present you to our citizens.

I could wish, sir, that you might have a longer stay among us, to observe more thoroughly the objects of common interest and local history, our institutions and our people. The visit of the President of the several States, I regard as an augury of the harmony, strength and stability of our Union. The President renders an important service to the whole country by becoming himself an exemplar in promoting that mutual acquaintance among the States which contributes largely to make us one in patriotic affection, as we are one in national interest.

It is, therefore, Mr. President, in the interest of the general welfare, as well as in the indulgence of local pride, that I take great pleasure in welcoming you to the capital of the State.

To this address the President responded as follows:

In responding to your complimentary remarks, I can truly say that I return you my sincere thanks. Your allusion to the chief magistrate of the nation is one which is well fitted to produce that harmony among the citizens of the several States which we all so much desire.

I did not anticipate making an address in being presented to you this morning; but I will remark, as you, sir, have alluded to it, that if we were more in the habit of coming in contact with each other, and if we saw more of each other, we should see things alike much more than we do, and those differences which now exist would be found to be only imaginary. The angles and sharp corners which exist now would be removed by our coming together more, and many prejudices which now prevail might be removed.

The people of these States should stand in harmony with each other. Much of the difference of opinion among us arises from the fact that our nation is too large. I know that some think it is otherwise; but I will take the converse of the proposition; I think our nation is too large. The whole cannot get along without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. We should be a united people; and this being done, we should be a prosperous and happy people. Allow me to present my sincere thanks to you, sir, and through you to the people of Massachusetts, for the many manifestations of kindness and respect which I have received since I have been among them.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, was then presented to the Governor by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor Bullock addressed the honorable Secretary as follows:

MR. SECRETARY SEWARD: We tender to you the honor of receiving the welcome to Massachusetts. It is no novelty to you to receive words of welcome from her people. They gave to you many years ago, proof of their appreciation of your services in the interest of human rights, rendered in the Senate of the United States. Beyond any purpose of compliment, which would be as distasteful to you as to me, I should be unjust to the truth of history if I were not to express my thanks in behalf of our people, for the great success with which you have conducted the foreign relations of the country through the most trying period of its history. At a time when our nationality was menaced, scarcely less from abroad than at home—when diplomacy meant statemanship, philosophy and art—we all placed our confidence largely in the Department of State. I welcome you here, sir, to receive our cordial recognition of that high public service.

The remarks of the Governor were warmly applauded, and, at their close, the Secretary of State responded as follows:

GOVERNOR: I derived my first lessons in the science of human rights from Massachusetts. The same venerated lips that taught me the duty of maintaining the advancement of human rights and the advancement of the interests of the American nation and people, revealed to me confidentially more than twenty years ago, this truth. It was whispered not only with appre-

hension then, but received with alarm and terror on my part, that, in the defence of human rights, there might be felt a civil war which meant the dissolution of the American Union. That came from the lips of John Quincy Adams.

When I saw that fearful crisis coming, I knew that it required more wisdom and more exertion to save the nation, with its precious burden of human rights, than it had required to establish it. It was then with deep, with profound apprehension that I received the announcement that it depended on me to take an important part in the work of saving that Union.

If I have pursued my humble part in such a manner as to deserve the thanks of Massachusetts, I am honored more than John Adams was when he entered the city of Philadelphia as a member of the first Congress, and proclaimed the birth of the nation.

I thank you, sir, for giving me the opportunity of renewing my acknowledgments to Massachusetts. She was the leader in establishing the nation; and if we are doing anything to restore that Union, to make it more glorious and more bright and more hopeful to humanity than ever, it is because our inspiration has been derived from Massachusetts.

Hon. J. A. Pond, the President of the Senate, then presented to the Governor the Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster-General.

The Governor addressed the Postmaster-General as follows:

GOVERNOR RANDALL: I avail myself of a very agreeable personal acquaintance with you to welcome you to Massachusetts. Permit me to congratulate you, and to

present you to those present, in the double capacity in which we are happy to know you, as the eminent citizen and late Chief Magistrate of that rising State in the West to which many of the citizens of Massachusetts have removed, with their fortunes and their hopes, and as now the executive minister of an important part of the general government, which I have the best reason to know you have administered with equal justice, patriotism and liberality.

The response of the Postmaster-General was as follows:

I thank you, sir, for the very kind manner in which you have spoken to me to-day, knowing as I do, that these compliments to myself are very undeserved. I come as the shadow here, of greater and stronger men. I am gratified, however, with your kindly allusion to my State. Wisconsin was once a part of Virginia, and she grew up under the tree of liberty. She has grown as a young State, rich and strong, forgetting never her early lessons which she received from Massachusetts. She received her early lessons from Massachusetts and New England. I am myself from the New England stock. I love many, most, I may say, of the institutions of New England. I may say I love all her institutions while I do not love all her notions.

My father was born here, and so I look more kindly upon the differences of opinion which have grown up between the East and the West, the North and the South, than I should, perhaps, were there no ties of that kind binding me to this portion of the country.

We have grown great and rich and strong from small

beginnings. The life of our nation is not like the life of a nation of the old world. We have grown more rapidly than they. Their lives were all interwoven with epochs and eras, taking hold on the ends of centuries, while we, within a little more than three score years, have grown to be forty million people, and have more than four millions of square miles in territory. We have tried the experiment whether liberty can be maintained while dominion is so widely expanded. I trust we may succeed by having as much wisdom as we have knowledge, as much Christianity as we have religion. While remembering that the ancient republics fell, though they had art and science, let us bear in mind that they were not strong, because they had no Christian civilization behind them. Let us see to it that our civilization shall be Christianized, that purity of purpose shall overshadow and underlie and permeate all our people, in letters, in religion, in politics, and in all things where we are called upon to act.

The ladies and gentlemen who had assembled in the hall were then introduced to the President and the two Secretaries. After visiting several departments in the State House, they returned to the Tremont House. At eleven o'clock the President and his suite, and the Mayor and Committee of the City Council of Boston were escorted by the Mayor of Charlestown and the Prescott Light-Guard, (Company D, First Battalion of Light-Dragoons,) to Monument Square in Charlestown, where a large number of citizens, and children of the Public Schools had gathered. Arrived at the base of the Monument the Mayor welcomed the President to the city. The President replied briefly, and was then presented to the members of the City

Government. The President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Hon. G. Washington Warren, and the Directors of the Association, were then introduced by the Mayor. Mr. Warren made a welcome address which was responded to by the President. The School Children, assembled in front of the Monument, sung "America," in a manner which called forth much enthusiasm.

When the children had concluded their singing, the President said,—

" My heart is grateful to you, children, for this kind greeting. No American can fail to feel a deep interest in the children and youth of our country. To-day, tender in years, you are enjoying the advantages of the admirable school-system of your time-honored State ; to-morrow, as it were, having become full-grown men, or having attained the age of womanhood, the government will pass into your hands ; and upon you will depend the perpetuation of its great and noble principles. Look around you, little children. See this towering Monument, the substantial buildings that surround you, these elegant church-edifices, and these commodious school-houses. Not only are these held in trust for you by your fathers, to be transferred to you in a few fleeting years, but this whole country, with its extended area, its free institutions, its humane government, and its vast and varied interests, will be committed to your care for the weal or woe of humanity. Cornelia, the noble Roman matron and the mother of the Gracchi, when, in a company of ladies who were displaying to each other their jewels, she was asked where her gems were, replied, proudly pointing to her children, as she

saw them at a distance advancing towards her, "These are my jewels!" Why may not I, standing as I do in the position of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, call you, little boys and girls, the jewels of the nation? You are its hope; and it behooves you so to improve the opportunities afforded you as to be able, when the time arrives, to bear the heavy responsibilities which, now resting upon your fathers, must soon devolve upon yourselves. Strive to fit yourselves to become useful citizens of this great Republic; study well and seek to understand the principles upon which it is founded; recollect that you are Americans; let it be your aim to fit yourselves for the practice of the duties of life, and faithfully to fulfil all the requirements of the law of God, and the laws of man, and the Constitution of your country.

"I again thank you, children, for your kind welcome; and if I have given utterance to anything which may prove a controlling influence in your future aims of life, — and there is a turning-point in every one's history, — I shall feel happy in the thought that I have been instrumental in accomplishing some good in my visit here to-day. May the blessings of Heaven be with you! Farewell!"

The visitors soon after accompanied Mr. Warren to his residence near by, and the President was there hospitably entertained and introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. At one o'clock the party proceeded to the Navy Yard, where they partook of a generous collation by invitation of Commodore Rogers, and were introduced to Mrs. Rogers, to the

officers attached to the Station, and to many ladies and gentlemen. After leaving the Commodore's house, the battalion of United States Marines, drawn up in line, saluted the Commander-in-Chief as he passed. The workmen, in large numbers, were also drawn up in line, and heartily cheered the President.

A salute was fired from the Receiving-ship Ohio. The company then took passage in a steam tug, and were conveyed to the School-ship George M. Barnard, lying off the end of Long Wharf.

The gentlemen invited by the Committee of the City Council of Boston to participate in the harbor excursion — including the prominent officers of the United States, State and City Governments, and the leading professional and business men in the city, — assembled on Long Wharf at 11 o'clock, and were conveyed to the School-ship by tugs. On the arrival of the President from the Navy Yard, a salute was fired from the ship, and the yards were manned. The ship was then towed down the harbor for a short distance, receiving salutes from Fort Independence, Fort Winthrop and the United States Frigate Guerriere. A large number of swift-sailing yachts and steamers, gaily decorated with flags and streamers, accompanied the ship, and gave to the scene in the harbor a brilliant and animated appearance.

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon, the President, the Secretary of State, the Mayor, and a few others, went on board the Navy Yard tug and returned to Boston.

In the evening an informal reception was given in the ladies' parlor at the Tremont House. Although no special invitations had been issued, and the opportunity to be presented to the distinguished visitors was not generally known, there was a large attendance of citizens of all classes from an early hour until late in the evening. His Honor, Mayor Norcross, gave the introductions to the President, and Hon. George W. Messinger presented the visitors to the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General.

On Wednesday morning, the President and his suite, accompanied by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Chief of Police, and others, left the Tremont House in barouches, under the escort of the Knights Templars of Washington, and proceeded to the Worcester Railroad Station. A special car was attached to the regular New York train, and at half past eight o'clock the President's party started for Hartford, Connecticut, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Peirson, of the Governor's staff.





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